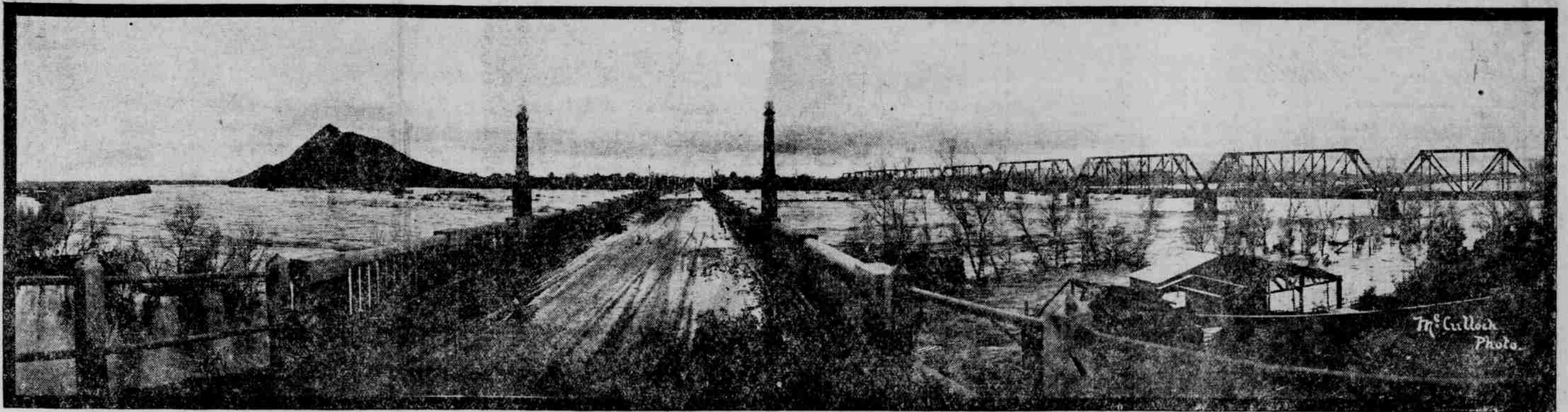


LARGEST CONCRETE BRIDGE IN WEST AT TEMPE



To the Right is Southern Pacific Bridge Over the Salt River. Picture Taken During High Water

Tempe is centrally situated in the rich Salt River valley country. 3899. It has a municipally owned water system. The water is 99 per cent pure. The state normal school is situated at Tempe. It has an attendance of over 700. Tempe has the largest

concrete wagon bridge in the west, spanning the Salt river on the state highway. Tempe is surrounded by some of the best irrigated farming

lands in the United States. The town's assessed valuation is over \$1,500,000. It has a number of large mercantile

institutions, a cement, stone and gravel plant, the largest creamery in the west, two banks, seven churches, three hotels, two grammar schools and a union high school.

transfer companies, three hotels, two banks, five school buildings, including a \$50,000 high school; telegraph and telephone lines, express and railroad; excellent automobile stage service to Phoenix and over the Apache trail to the mining camps, and all other conveniences found in progressive cities. Agriculture is the principal industry, including fruit culture. Alfalfa here yields from five to eight crops annually. Citrus fruits ripen in time to be harvested and on the market before Thanksgiving. Vegetables are grown the entire winter. The summer crops are corn, maize, cane, cotton, sugar beets, the famous Mesa cantaloupes, watermelons and tomatoes.

The Mesa country supplies thousands of beef cattle, sheep, goats and hogs for the market. Dairying here has reached a high state. Some of the finest prize winning herds in the southwest are owned by Mesa stockmen. Ice and cold storage plants are sufficient to meet all demands in this line.

Fruit and alfalfa lands sell from \$100 an acre up. Every acre will produce an equivalent of from three to five acres in the colder climates, as it can be farmed twelve months in the year.

MESA SECOND TOWN IN SALT RIVER VALLEY

Mesa is sixteen miles east of Phoenix. It is situated in a fertile section of the Salt River valley. It is surrounded by the most densely populated agricultural section of the state. The lands have a perpetual right in the waters of Salt River.

Mesa is on the state highway, the last irrigation town before the Apache trail strikes into the desert on its way to Roosevelt dam and the mining region beyond the mountains.

Mesa has a population of about 2000. It has broad streets, comfortable homes, and business houses that will in stock and profits compare with those of towns the size of Phoenix. There are three hardware stores, numerous grocery and dry goods stores, machine shops, two livery stables, two

transfer companies, three hotels, two banks, five school buildings, including a \$50,000 high school; telegraph and telephone lines, express and railroad; excellent automobile stage service to Phoenix and over the Apache trail to the mining camps, and all other conveniences found in progressive cities. Agriculture is the principal industry, including fruit culture. Alfalfa here yields from five to eight crops annually. Citrus fruits ripen in time to be harvested and on the market before Thanksgiving. Vegetables are grown the entire winter. The summer crops are corn, maize, cane, cotton, sugar beets, the famous Mesa cantaloupes, watermelons and tomatoes.

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Douglas is just three-quarters of a mile above sea level.

MAGMA MINE NEXT TO SWELL OUTPUT

It is learned that good reason exists for the belief that Magma will be the next of the important copper producers to give Arizona output of the red metal a material boost. This will be brought about in the event that a new working shaft of three compartments and skip-way, which is under contemplation, is determined upon. It is known that this property is looking exceedingly favorable underground and that the theory is constantly being strengthened that below the leached zone under the lower level there are large deposits of high grade ore.

They are now working on the 1500-foot level. The findings there continue to enlarge the resources of the mine, the splendid lenses of rich ore continuing along the strongly defined fault system.

Magma has operated to this time with a double compartment shaft, with which small working facility it has

achieved a very high record for efficiency. With the larger shaft now under contemplation, and a site for which is said to have practically been determined upon, Magma would be able to much increase its output and earnings, besides being enabled to carry on much more extensive development work.

Of the latter, they have done comparatively little, the persistence of the ore with all of their work giving them but small time to more than get it out of the way and crowd on. It is entirely within possibility that with a new shaft and its additional facilities available, Magma might, in the course of several months' development below present depth, establish even more sensational copper mine value than the work to date has given it. Not a few believe that this mine will go to great depth in high grade ore.

GATEWAY TO MEXICO DESTINED TO BECOME BIG BORDER CITY

(Continued from Page Three)

It is the principal port of entry for the district of Arizona, extending from El Paso to San Diego. The custom re-

BEAUTIFUL ORES OF PAST AND PRESENT

As the wonderful ores of the Silver King mine in the past were the sensation of the world, with its great twisting strings and leaves of solid silver in many forms and variations, so the wondrous peacock copper ore of the present day Magma mine is the star attraction.

A visitor at the old Silver King mine, following an ascent into the main working shaft, wrote of his visit there. He said:

Nowhere in the west has nature set up such a beautiful laboratory.

Receipts are increasing annually, one twelve months amounting to \$374,000.

Nogales is an important commercial, manufacturing and mining center, surrounded by great areas of fertile land susceptible to profitable cultivation. The mines contiguous are rich producers—gold, silver and copper being the dominant metals mined.

The ore is found in varied forms of leaf and wire, also in threads as fine as silk, and of dazzling whiteness, the grandest sight in native treasures have ever seen.

So after a visit to the great ore body of almost solid sulphide, the beautiful, the visitor beholds the most glistening peacock copper that one seldom has the good fortune to see. This glistening treasure vault means riches to those who had the courage to go ahead and develop the Magma mine from a tiny fissure, of no great promise in itself, that they found on the surface.

SALT RIVER VALLEY PRODUCES TWELVE MONTHS OF YEAR

(Continued from Page One)

ning in the fall and continuing with some crops up to spring. The variety of truck and garden crops which may be raised here is large and includes pretty nearly everything which can be grown anywhere.

Here where vegetation grows the year around and fruits of some kind ripen every month in the year, where the farmer does not depend upon the

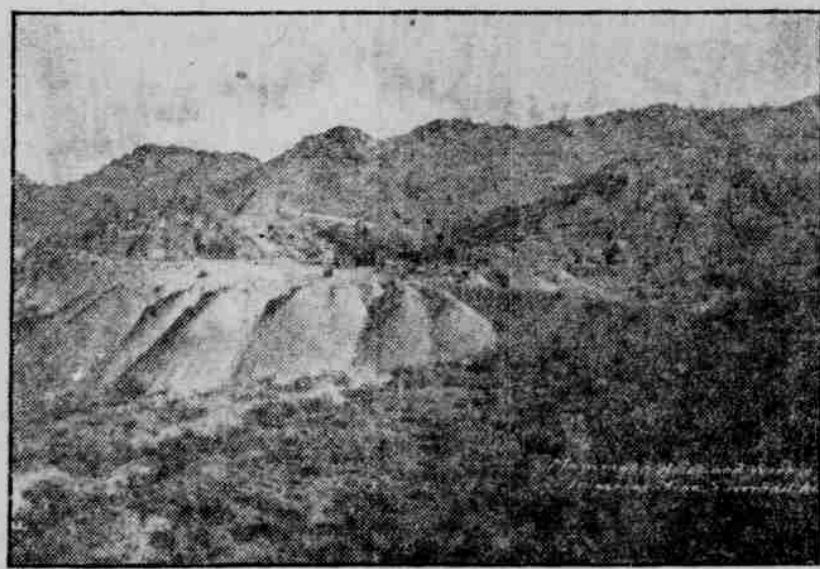
OLD CAMPS ONCE RICH IN DOLLARS

To the north of Ray lies an old mine and an old town rich in romance and once rich in ore and cash. They are the Troy-Manhattan property and the camp of Troy, which grew up about the mine. In about 1900 the present company was organized, being a consolidation of the Troy and the Manhattan companies.

A great deal of development work was done, large quantities of ore encountered, mined and smelted. Later the mines were closed down and remained idle, and are still idle, although there is a semi-official report current that the mines will be re-opened and worked and further exploited.

rain for making a crop, where alfalfa hay sells for \$16 the ton and milo for \$70 and cotton for fifty cents the pound with land prices less than in the middle west, where can one get nearer ideal conditions than in the beautiful valley of the Salt?

IMPERIAL MINE, PIMA COUNTY, ARIZONA



This View at the Imperial Mine Exhibits to Advantage the Contour of the Country at Silverbell

The Imperial mine is situated at Silverbell, Pima county, twenty miles from Red Rock, and is reached by the Arizona Southern railroad. The altitude of the camp is 2600 feet. Four hundred men are employed and the production is about 330 tons a day of three per cent ore.

There are twenty-eight patented and unpatented claims in the property of the Imperial company. Operations are now confined to three shafts on the property, namely, the Billy shaft, the Union shaft and the Mammoth shaft. The two latter shafts are down 400 feet.

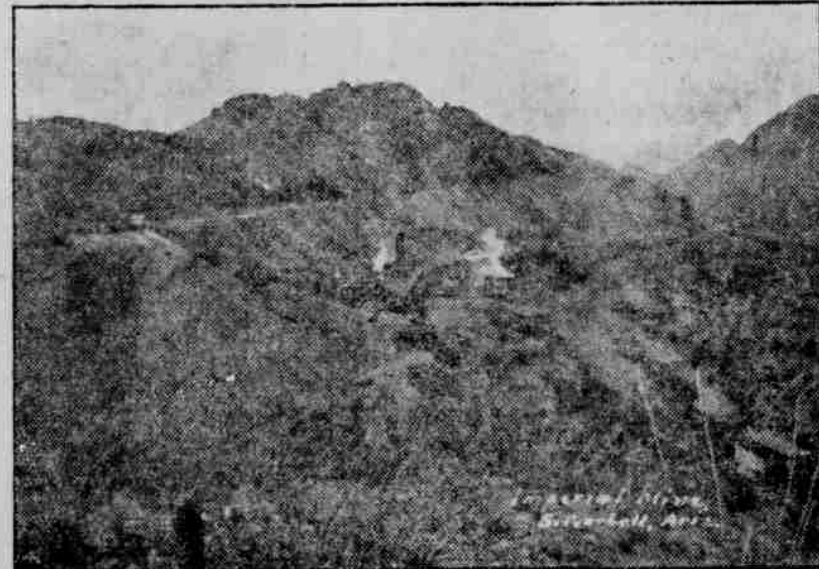
The ore mined at the Imperial is shipped to the smelter at Sasco, situated nine miles

from Red Rock and eleven miles from Silverbell.

The Imperial mine is being operated by the American Smelting & Refining Company under a contract with the present owners. Operations began in April, 1916, the property having been idle since 1910.

Julius Kruttschnitt, Jr., manager of the Mining Department of the Southwest of the American Smelting and Refining Company, is in charge of operations with Edward Thornton as Superintendent.

The first shipment of ore from the Imperial mine was made to the smelter under the new arrangement in May, 1916. By January, 1917,



Union Shaft, Power Plant and Ore Bins

the shipments had grown to about 10,000 tons a month.

The Imperial mine is situated in a highly mineralized section. The known ore bodies were pretty well worked out by the old company before the present owners took the property over. The ores occur in garnetized and silicified limestone at or near contacts with granitic porphyries. The greater part of the ores now being produced is oxidized and is being mined on or near the surface. No large ore bodies have as yet been developed.

The present company has developed a leasing system which enables them to produce the present tonnage.